THALIA-S-POSSATA

5TH AVENUE THEATRE—S:30—Natural Gas.

14TH-ST. THEATRE—S—The Still Alarm.

4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.

5TH AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—day and evening—Society

American Artista.

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Business Notices.

NOTICE. 25 per centreduction will be made on all my FOUNTAIN PENS AND

STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.

This great reduction will continue till further notice. This great reduction will continue till further at the Thave meved my office and store to 18 John et.

MR. A. J. Dirkan.

Astor House, corner Barciav si. has the only and exclusive sale of my Gold Paps in the Astor House, with a large assortment at the reduced prices.

JOHN SOLRY,

Gold Pen Manufacturer,

18 John et.

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New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

Foreign.-The Pope wishes to know Irish Bishops think of his rescript, and Monsignor Persico has been instructed to ask them. The Emperor's condition causes increased alarm in Germany; he is again feverish and the discharge of pus continues. ____ The steamer Baltic returned to Queenstown to repair a broken spindle. ___ James Kirby was hanged in Ireland yesterday for the murder of Patrick Quirke. Commoner Condon has been sentenced, under the Crimes Act, to two weeks' imprisonment. == General Boulanger has been elected municipal councillor for Tulle.

Congress.-Both branches in session. === Senate: The Chinese Treaty was ratified in executive session; majority and minority reports on the Fisheries Treaty were submitted. === House: The River and Harbor bill was passed under suspension of the rules === In Committee: The nomination of Melville W. Fuller for Chief Justice was considered; his record as a Copperhead was

Domestic.—The steamship Eureka of the Morgan Line was in collision sixty miles off Cape Henry with the British steamship Benison, and is supposed to be lost with all on board. = A storm of rain and hail did damage in Missouri and Kansas. The Supreme Court of Missouri decided that the Sunday law of the State applied to St. Louis. Governor Hill vetoed the Half Holiday Repeal bill === The shoe manufacturers of the Xth District, Massachusetts, have written a letter contradicting Congressman Russell's statements in

favor of free trade. City and Suburban.-The Methodist Conference decided by a close vote to exclude the women delegates and to submit the vexed question to the annual conferences for their action. ===== President Barnard, of Columbia College, resigned; Professor Sloane, of Princeton, elected to the Latin chair. Mayor Hewitt's "Cabinet" adopted a memorial to the Legislature urging the reconstruction of the Aqueduct Commission, the Mayor and Controller taking the places of two of the present Board. ____ The Stewart will contest was reopened in the Surrogate's Court. —— The directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad ratified the abrogation of the International and Great Northern lease; Mr. Gould announced that he would not go West just now. ____ The six days' walking match began in the Madison Square Garden. === An eighth juror was secured in the Kerr trial. = Maurice B. Flynn produced an affidavit from one of W. R. Grace & Co.'s employes, showing that the "non-partisan citizens' meeting which nominated W. R. Grace for Mayor in 1884, was packed out-of-town shouters - Pierre Lorillard expressed his views strongly against the bookmakers of the American turf. == The alumni of Union Theological Seminary celebrated its fiftysecond anniversary. - The sixtieth annual meeting of the American Seaman's Friend Association was held. === Stocks, after opening strong, were dull and then depressed by "short" sales, but they closed steady at good recoveries. The Weather-Indications for to-day : Cooler and

75 degrees; lowest, 56; average, 63 1-4. Persons leaving town for the season, and sum mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the actress being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

generally fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest,

With no sincere and reflective consideration the Democratio House passed the most extravagant River and Harbor bill yesterday that has yet been approved by any Congress. Twenty millions were involved in its appropriations. The vote by which it was passed appears to be nothing but a deal all around. Where was the austere Randall? Where was the Great Objector, Holman, and where were the rest of the Treasury watchdogs who used to be so grim and resolute in fighting the much smaller appropriations passed under Republican Administrations? They must suddenly have fallen asleep.

Dr. Barnard, who resigned the presidency of Columbia College yesterday, well deserves the rest which he has earned after sixty years of active work as an educator. He graduated from Yale in 1828 and at once began his life work as a teacher of young men. As an instructor at Hartford, a tutor at Yale, a teacher of the deaf and dumb in this city, and a professor and president of two Southern universities he was eminently successful. But his crowning work has been done in this city in the last twenty-four years. He has made Columbia College one of the leading universities of this country, and it will be a graceful act on the part of the trustees if they see their way clear to allow him to complete a quarter of a century as president. Dr. Barnard is also widely known through his published writings on scientific. literary and social questions.

Ex-Mayor Grace hastens to explain with regard to testimony recently taken by the Senate

bids showing the warmth of the popular en- Union cause than Mr. Voorhees? thusiasm for him by means of citizens who are Nothing prevents his employing Macchiavellian worm out dirty secrets and use them for the glory and triumph of their "Prince." But the ex-Mayor is mistaken in declaring that 'results interest the public, not motives." Motives are of the highest concern to an intelligent people sometimes, and his motives have been pretty well disclosed.

The memorial addressed by Mayor Hewitt and Fassett bill be passed removing Aqueduct Commissioners Ridgway, Barnes and Fish, and re-Commission, would be more effective were it accurate in its statements of fact. There are reasons enough why these two officials should be members of the Commission without presenting others not supported by the facts. In declaring that "no imputation was ever made on the integrity or the sound judgment" of the original Commission, and that since its reconstruction "scandals have arisen" and "politics are supposed to have entered into its decisions," the Mayor and his Cabinet are singularly regardless of the circumstance that all the scandals thus far proved were accomplished by Hill, Muller and O'Brien before the Commission was reorganized in 1886. The acts of the present Commission have not yet been subjected to scrutiny. But this does not render the letter of Mr. Ridgway, replying to the memorial, any the less irrelevant and offensive. Instead of presenting reasons, if he has any, why from his point of view the Legislature should retain him in his place, he takes it upon himself to show why the Mayor should not be restored. He is altogether beside the question. There is no call for his opinion as to what the Mayor has or has not time to do. It would serve his purpose much better to show what claims he himself has to public confidence and place.

WOMEN AND THE CONFERENCE. The decision of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the highly significant and extremely delicate subject of the relation of women toward that body seems to have been reached in a spirit of wisdom and charity. The question was primarily a legal one and a product of the last great change in polity made by the Church about two decades ago. Lay delegation is an accomplished fact, and in the light of that fact the ultimate outcome of the agitation which was only stimulated, not silenced, by yesterday's vote can be foreseen without much difficulty. In fact, the problem cannot honestly be said to be far from solution now. With the privilege of voting in the Quarterly and Electoral Conferences (the sources of authority of ately, but a liberal policy in this matter is certhe lay delegates in the General Conference) it ought not to be difficult for the For a series of years the appropriations for park women to gain for themselves the privilege which is now denied to them. They constitute two-thirds of the Church. Their representatives in the General Conference have a powerful instrument in the system of procedure which enables them to compel a vote "by orders," and practically gives them equal powers with the ministerial delegates, though numerically inferior. This instrument could be used, if necessary, to compel acquiescence in what Kennedy there would be the fullest assurance many believe now to be a necessary corollary of lay delegation. If women are not in the istration. Methodist Episcopal General Conferences before many quadrenniums have passed it will be because an overwhelming nu not want women to be there.

The manner in which the Conference met and disposed of the question was in the highest degree admirable. From the outset but one wish inspired the speakers-the wish for full and frank discussion. The matter was brought before the Conference in an ingenious manner by the Bishops. We are much inclined to think, though the plan was wise and discreet in view of the nicety of some of the points of law involved that the women were entitled to their seats from the beginning till the vote was announced, but in view of the ultimate decision the possible breach of parliamentary decorum can have no harmful results. There were four protests against the plan, and the only valid one came from a delegate who afterward showed that he believed the law was against the women and whose chief anxiety seemed to be to uphold a well-grounded reputation as a parliamentarian. If Dr. Neely could not make the presiding Rishop agree with his conception of the parliamentary rights of the women he at least had the satisfaction of bringing a majority of the Conference to his way of thinking as to the most feasible solution of the difficulty. The law was with him and those who argued from his point of view. It was cold, hard, unchivalric law, but law nevertheless; the law of the statute book construed in the light of the Church's history. With the result, we have no doubt, the great body of the Church will be satisfied. though there may be some regret that there is no provision to submit the question of woman's eligibility to the suffrages of all the members of the Church, as was done in the case of lay dele-

WHAT DEMOCRACY IS. It does not please Senator Voorhees to be reminded that he was at heart a traitor to his country when the Republic was in peril. Men of his stamp are apt to feel that their "honor" is affected, not by the doing of shameful things, but by the unkindness of anybody who calls attention to them. So he broke out in the Senate after a fashion which justified Senator Ingalls's observation that if that were a police court Mr. Voorhees would be sent to the rock pile for being drunk and disorderly. The In- at the doors of Roman Catholic churches and diana copperhead cannot plead any temporary aberration of mind for his treasonable correspondence during the war, nor for his participation in conspiracies hostile to the Government. It hurts him to have the facts remembered, but he may rest assured that any Confederate soldier who fought manfully for a cause he had been taught to think honest will be cans "worked the Irish line" and to the noisy forgiven many long years sooner than the North- support which Mr. Blaine received from "Pat ern politician who acted as the treacherous ally of rebels in arms.

It is getting to be time that the question should be asked why such men as Mr. Voorhees are thrust forward, as the chosen and most highly honored representatives of a party which pretends to be thoroughly loyal. The history of Voorhees is not now made public for the first time. It was familiar to loyal men when some who are now voters were not yet have found it necessary in the past to criticise born. Is that the explanation? Are the loyal sons of loyal fathers so ignorant of all the past that they select this Indiana demagogue as their ideal statesman, not knowing what he was? Strange that they contrive so often to pick out igable friend abroad than he has proved him-

Committee reflecting upon him that he did defenders of his country? When Mr. Clevenothing unlawful in promoting his own land selects as his pattern Democrat, for some fortunes or in pursuing his enemies. It post of high honor, a man whose chief merit was not proved nor sought to be proved is that he was a virulent copperhead during the that he had violated any provision of war, is anybody surprised? For that matter, Penal Code. Nothing therein for was Mr. Cleveland himself more zealous for the

It is right that a party should select its repnot citizens so long as they are imported to make resentative men for places of trust and honor. a noise and not to vote. Nothing prevents a In that way only the country comes to know Mayor from hunting down a bad official who is what sort of men do best represent the so wicked as to refuse his support to the Mayor. party, in its own opinion. The Southern Democracy makes no bones about it; first of all, spies who, imbued with the notion that the the few rebels who never stooped to ask pardon Prince who employs "cunning artifice and col- are chosen for honor, and then the Confederate lusion" evercomes the Prince who depends on officers, and never the men who did not symintegrity for his success, and believing that pathize with rebellion. The Democracy of the the public are asses and must be fed on North has been illustrating itself in the same way. It pretends to have been and now to be a loyal party. It carefully picks out for places of trust and honor the men who were trying to make the war a failure when Sheridan was riding down from Winchester.

How did these Democratic politicians come to be copperheads? The habit of licking the boots of Southern masters accounts for something. But they needed support then, as they his Cabinet to the Legislature urging that the do now. Ignominious and contemptible, every one of them would have been during the war, and would have remained to this day, if the placing the Mayor and the Controller on the Democratic party had ever been loyal at heart, as it pretends to be. Its sympathy with rebellion was shown when the war was in progress by putting forward and voting for Voorhees, Vallandigham, and others of that stamp. It is shown now when the same party, having abler and better men by far in its ranks, keeps these ancient copperheads in places of trust, or goes with Mr. Cleveland to search political graveyards for them, in order to reward them for their genuine and unadulterated Democ-

DR. STORRS IN OFFICE.

The appointment by Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, of the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs as a Park Commissioner, and the distinguished clergyman's acceptance of the office, are an encouraging sign of the times. Mr. Chapin is to be congratulated on securing the consent of the Rev. Dr. Hall to serve on the Civil Service Commission and of Dr. Storrs to act as a member of the Park Commission. That these gentlemen are willing to devote the necessary time and attention to official duties betokens a degree of interest in public affairs and a desire to perform to the full the duties entailed by citizenship that cannot but command universal interest and commendation. Dr. Storrs's action, which must involve no little personal sacrifice, deserves the warmest praise. Of his qualifications for the office there is no question, and of the need of men of capacity and high attainments on this important Board the wretched administration of Park affairs under Mayor Whitney furnished ample evidence. That need Mayor Chapin had already partly met in the selection of Commissioner Kennedy. The appointment of Dr. Storrs is as signal a proof as could be afforded of an honest purpose to make the management of matters relating to Brooklyn's parks creditable and satisfactory.

One thing is demanded in order to put the principal park in proper condition. That is money. Mayor Chapin recently expressed willingness to expend \$100,000 on Prospect Park. So large a sum may not be required immeditain to meet with the approval of the public. purposes were painfully meagre. Prospect Park has fallen into a state that is not creditable to Brooklyn. Even to restore it to its eriginal condition will require a considerable expenditure; and when that is done it ought to be maintained on a handsome scale. The Park lands adjoining the Reservoir also need to be cleared, levelled and improved. With a board composed of men like Commissioners Storrs and of a wise and in all respects admirable admin-

DIVIDING THE IRISH VOTE. There are finical people who are greatly horrified by the idea of encouraging Irishmen to vote for a Republican candidate for the Presidency. It is, perhaps, needless to say that these objectors are in the main recreant Republicans who are aiding and abetting President Cleveland's re-election. They delighted in 1884 in reviling Mr. Blaine as "Pat Ford's man," or as "the Dynamite candidate," and they are very quick now to repeat the phrases when the Edi tor of "The Irish World" gives his reasons for believing that the Republicans will have better prospects of success under the same leadership than with any other candidate. They are loud in their criticism of the policy of nominating any one who will be likely to draw off Irish support from the Democratic party. This they consider the lowest and most degrading form of partisan politics. Republicanism, they assert, must have passed into the last stage of corruption, if it deliberately seeks to conciliate the favor of Irish voters.

It will be interesting to ask these cavillers what policy the Democratic party has uniformly adopted in this respect during the present generation. Until 1884 it had systematically monopolized the Irish vote. In all the large cities of the nation the Irish quarters were recognized as Democratic strongholds. Without the solid Irish vote of New-York City the party never has had the remotest chance of success in State or Nation. The party with which these finical people are now allied has nursed and coddled the Irish constituencies year after year and persistently depended upon their support. In 1884, when signs of revolt from the Democratic party were multiplied the leaders made desperate efforts to prevent the dispersion of their Irish forces. They brought McSweeny over from the island and sent him about the country, with Mr. Parnell's aged mother to intreduce him, to misrepresent Mr. Blaine's conduct in the State Department respecting Irish suspects. They availed themselves of O'Donovan Rossa's aid in whipping in the Fenians and dynamite-fiends of his section of the revolutionary party to the support of Mr. Cleveland. They made extraordinary exertions to save every Irish vote they could; and on the Sunday before the election they hired men to stand distribute Dr. Burchard's "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." The efforts put forth in that campaign by the Democrats to influence Irish voters were as determined as they were discreditable. Yet in the face of these notorious facts these Mugwump cavillers have the temerity to refer to the "effrontery" with which Republi-Ford and the dynamiters." It is so convenient for them to forget that Mr. Cleveland got the great mass of the Irish vote which from slavery times had been cast almost solidly for the Democratic side, and that Mr. Blaine's supporters of that race were only a minority faction. With Mr. Ford's record in connection with

dynamite funds or with Henry George's land theories THE TRIBUNE has nothing to do. We certain things which he has advocated or done. but are disposed to believe on the testimony of Mr. Parnell and other Nationalist leaders that the island never had a more earnest and indefatmen of the same nature. Was Mr. Turnie, the self to be during the last decade. It is not with other Senator from Indiana, ever among the the man, but with the ideas which he now pro-

claims to the Irish-Americans that we are dealing. These ideas are both patriotic and reasonable. He holds that it will be equally advantageous for the Irish people and for American public life if this race vote, which until 1884 was solidly Democratic, can be dicided between the parties. That is undoubtedly true. One of the best results of the campaign of 1884 was the division of the Irish vote, and merely as a question of abstract politics it is most desirable that the revolt begun then should spread and widen during the present canvass. When so influential an Irish leader as Mr. Ford recommends this policy in a spirit of soberness and moderation and points to Mr. Blaine as the candidate who can gain the largest number of recruits, his counsel is to be listened to with respect and attention. To retort by sneering at Mr. Blaine as "Pat Ford's man" is as childish as it would be to talk about the President as 'old McSweeny's man," or as "Rossa's political pal." Mr. Ford's interview already published in THE TRIBUNE contained nothing but wholesome American doctrine in politics and nothing to which any man in his sober senses could offer objection. It is an evil thing to have the Irish vote of this country consolidated as it has been for a generation and thrown in a dense

MINORITY VS. MAJORITY.

mass for Democratic candidates. It will be a pos-

itive benefit to the Nation to have that vote di-

vided between the parties, as it was in 1884.

These facts are not altered by frenzied shricks

about "the dynamite gang."

In the course of his eloquent address before the Alpha Delta Phi Society on Thursday evening George William Curtis eulogized the minority. And not content with insisting that the few had certain inalienable rights which the many are bound to respect, he would seem to have desired that the young men to whom his remarks were specially addressed should believe that the minority in the nature of things is superior to the majority. "There has never been," he remarked, "a forward step taken for the benefit of humanity which has not been achieved under the leadership of the minority. The minority is the sharp point of the spear; the majority merely the staff that

drives the spearhead home." Now, of course, if the minority is the main thing and the majority is "merely" a contributing force, a useful annex, it follows that our theory of government is erroneous, since the right of the majority de jure as well as de facto to rule is its cornerstone. The American conception of a majority does not have regard simply to preponderating numerical strength. No: when we speak of government of the people by the people we assume that the majority fairly obtained is not only physically greater than the minority, but because it stands for the dominating public sentiment is the superior force intellectually and morally. To hold otherwise as a general proposition may not be pessimism of the rankest sort, but it certainly looks like distrust of the people-an indictment of the Republican system. soldier in the awkward squad who complained that the army was out of step with him, the juryman who had no patience with his eleven obstinate companions in the box, the Mugwump dozens who are fond of asserting that they and not the Republican thousands in 1884 knew Mr. Blaine for what he was-all these can be counted upon to stand with Mr. Curtis when he awards the highest honor to the minority and argues that the majority is " merely"

a good second. It is desirable that young men just entering active life should be reminded that minorities have rights and duties and high opportunities; that they should be counselled always to maintain the courage of their convictions, whether they have the indorsement of the few or the many. It is also desirable that they should not be taught to look with favor upon the minority because it is the minority. Give the majority its due. It also has rights which the minority ought to respect.

A correspondent of "The Albany Times" (Dem.) who announces himself as a Democrat writes from Connecticut that "taking it for granted cratic party, this State will give a majority of between four and five thousand for his opponent." The correspondent explains that in his opinion the attempt of the political gamblers of his party to be on both sides of the tariff issue justifies this prediction. The head of this particular citizen of Connecticut is evidently very

There is not one of the leading journals which opposed the Republican candidate of 1884 solely upon his record which is not now opposing his renomination, and that will not, if he is renominated, oppose his election—"Harper's Weekly," "The New-York Post," "The Nowtonk Post," "The Nowtonk Horald," "The Providence Journal," "The Springfield Republican." Is there but one Republican to nominate !—(The Philadelphia Telegraph.

Certainly not, esteemed Philadelphian; but can you name any one whom these papers would support? If so, can you tell whether their support would or would not be as fatal as when they drove off two Republican votes for every one they brought back in their support of Davenport? To be specific, would or would not the New-York papers which you name, "The New-York Times," "Harper's Weekly," " Evening Post" and " The Nation," support John Sherman against Mr. Cleveland? If you don't know that they would not, you had better send a reporter over and investigate, or

Query: If the Democrats love Mr. Cleveland for the Civil Service Reform enemies he has made, what do the Mugwumps, who are nothing if not Civil Service Reformers, love him for?

People who never did take much interest in politics, anyway, and whose ears are sensitive, may well face the immediate future with fear and trembling. A Chicago firm states that this being a Presidential year has put fresh vigor into the drum trade. They have already sold 10,000 drums and the demand continues unabated.

There is ground for the painful supposition that the South Carolina gentlemen who last year discovered that the Garden of Eden bloomed near where the city of Charleston now stands were mistaken. It was understood that their find was or at all events was intended to be the genesis of a gratifying boom in eligible corner and other lots. We remember that "The News and Courier' of that city pointed with pride to the theory that Charleston was the legitimate successor of the Garden of Eden and spoke eloquently of the manifest destiny of a place of that sort. But now here come Dr. and Mrs. Le Plongeon with documents and circumstantial evidence and " remains" and things and boldly assert that those who are in search of the site of the unapproachable Garden must go not to any town in South Carolina but to Central America. What does Charleston propose to do about it? We are grievously in error in regard to the character of her people if they relinquish their claim to the successorship of the Garden without a struggle.

Mayor Chapin may be considered the special patron of Doctors of Divinity.

Why do the elevated roads take off many of the down-trains just as people up-town are starting for the theatres? This is deliberate, brutal mismanagement, on a par with the cool calculation of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees as to how many people they can carry in a car by packing them in like hogs.

Mr. Bronson Howard writes an interesting letter, which will be found in another part of to-day's paper, upon the course of instruction in the proper methods of constructing and writing plays, which is given in the University of Michigan by Professor Hennequin. There can be no question of the soundness of Mr. Howard's main

proposition, that, as the making of plays is the one branch of imaginative writing which has reached a distinctly paying basis in this country, it is time more serious attention was given to its artistic side. The American play is rapidly taking possession of the American stage, and the more nearly it approaches the best models, the quicker its progress will be. This will be ob-viously to the advantage of all concerned the play-goer as well as the play-maker. Professor Hennequin's course might well be imitated in some of our Eastern colleges, notably Columbia; or which would be still better, he might be induced to repeat it here. It would be of interest to students of literature, whether they have designs upon the theatre or not.

The Democratic leaders of the House have freely charged the Republicans in years past with keeping back appropriation bills in order to influence tariff legislation, and now one of the leaders openly admits that he is doing that very thing. There is great impatience among those interested in the Navy, because Mr. Herbert, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, makes no movement toward bringing in the Naval bill. But this is what Mr. Herbert says, as quoted in "The Philadelphia Ledger": "I do not intend to bring in the Naval bill at this time, when by so doing it could be used to antagonize the tariff. I propose to de nothing to hinder the early passage of the Tariff bill. You can say, however, that the Naval Appropriation bill will reach the President before the close of the fiscal year." Talk of this kind makes the predictions of a session continuing until September seem reasonable.

"The Evening Post," we believe, has contended that it would be a great blessing for the nation if the colored vote in the Southern States could be divided between the parties. Why then does it object to the breaking up of the solid vote which until 1884 the Irish cast for the Democratic party?

PERSONAL

Justice Stanley Matthews, of the United States Supreme Court, is to deliver the Law School Commence-ment oration at Yale next month.

One of the most strongly marked traits in Mr. Gladstone's character, says "The Star," of London, is the method and exactitude which he brings to bear on his daily work. This is the great secret which enables him to get through an amount of labor which would frighten ten ordinary men. It is owing to the possession of this quality that he is able, in the midst of his arduous Parliamentary toil, to write articles, treating of such diverse subjects as the poems of Homer, the early Christian Fathers and modern the-Homer, the early Christian Fathers and modern the ology. As a trifling instance of Mr. Gladstone's curious habits of precision, it may be mentioned that he rarely opens a parcel without untying—not cutting—the string, tying it carefully up, and putting it saws for future use in a drawer which is reserved for the purpose. His papers and documents are also kept in scrupulous order by himself, so that he can lay his hand on any one of them at a moment's notice. It is to this habit of doing so much of his work for himself that the mastery of detail, which Mr. Gladstone shows on every subject with which he grapples, is in a great measure due.

The eminent professor of chemistry, Privy Councillor A. W. Hoffman, of Berlin, a former pupil and assistant of Liebig, and Honorary Rector of Berlin University, has lately celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birth. On that occasion, as founder and president of the German Society of Chemistry, he was presented with a bust of himself and the nucleus of an "A. W. Hoffman Fund," to which the great chemists of all nations have contributed in his honor. themists of all nations have controlled in as holder. His scientific discoveries are very numerous. He among other valuable researches was the discoverer of the coal-tar colors and preparations, one of the aniline colors to this day bearing the name of "Hoffman's Violet." He also invented a variety of scientific processes and apparatuses (Hoffmann tubes) etc. Emperor Frederick bestowed upon him the rank of mobility, besides a distinguished decoration; and the Empress Victoria, one of his pupils, sent him her portrait. Mr. Gladstone was once an Australian squatter, as

witnesses the following extract from the biography of the Hon. Neil Black, member of the Legislative Council of Victoria: "He then determined to visit Austraits, and on hearing that he was about to immigrate, several gentlemen were anxious that Mr. Neil Black should take out money to invest for them, and an agreement was drawn up between himself, Mr. Finlay, of Toward Castle, Argyleshire; Mr. William Ewart Gladstone (since Premier of England), and Mr. Stewart, of Glenormiston, each of whom entered into a partnership for five years, on equal shares, and entrusted Mr. Black with the management of the joint funds, some £8,000, together with the selection of the territory." Mr. Gladstone entered on this speculation fifty years ago, and it appears to have turned out well. Toward Castle, Argyleshire; Mr. William Ewart

The Royal Crown of Prussia, which dates from the time of King Frederick I., contrary to all heraldic rules, is lined with velvet. This fact has led to several discrepancies, more especially in matters of art. The painter, Professor Hildebrandt, a wellknown authority on points of heraldry, some years ago sketched a banner for a veteran association, strictly ago sketched a banner for a veteran association, strictly adhering to the heraldic rule in drawing the royal crown without a lining. On the sketch being sent to the Ministry of the Interior, the official objected to it, insisting upon the Prussian Crown being lined; but finally yielded to the Professor. It may be mentioned here that the Crown of 1701 can no longer be worn nowadays. It was fitted at the time to be worn over a long wig, and therefore is far too large. The Emperor William on the occasion of his coronation had a new crown made for himself. When the Court jeweller delivered it, he requested the King to try it on, but the King declined, saying that he could not possibly consent to "try on" a crown, which he was first to place upon his head on so solemn an occasion as a coronation.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

By the way, there is a man named Turple from In diana in the United States Senate. Has any one ever heard of him since he took his seat? We ask because when he was elected we were told in awe-struck whis pers by the Democrats to look out when Turple got Washington. Turple was a rustler from way back; Turple was eloquent with an eloquence all his own Turple was loaded for Republican b'ar every day in the week. Oh, yes, look out for Turple. Some months have waxed and waned since then, and in stead of looking out for Turple we are beginning to look for Turple, and we don't find him. Where was he, for instance, when Senator Ingalls was vivisecting

A Demonaical Plot.—Omaha Man—Any idea whom the Republicans will nominate at Chicago! Chicago Democrat—Don't believe they'll be able to get a quorum after the first day. We have formed a plot to so eternally demoralize the delogates that they'll forget what they came there for, and most likely begin wandering about in a maze until they are picked up and taken to lunatic asylums for treat-ment.

ment.
"My stars! What—what reason-dethroning drug
have you got hold of?"
"Don't need drugs. Just before the convention
meets we intend to sneak into the hall a big blackboard containing the problem: 'If a hen and a half lay
an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many eggs
will six hens lay in seven days?" "—(Omaha World.

"The Medical Record" says that one of the characteristics of people who live long lives is early ris-This, however, does not apply to the worm

that the early bird gets. Not One of that Sort.—"I suppose you are a father-less boy?" he observed, as they made change for a

ir father gets drunk and you have to sup-

"No."

"But you give all your money to your mother?"

"Not a red of it."

"Not a red of it."

"Well, you are poor?"

"Well, you are poor?"

"Not much! I'm just doing this for recreation, while my brothers are quiting the coupons off father's bonds. Say, if you go up as far as the coupe office tell 'em to send me down a turnout to roll me up home. It must be getting near our duner hour, and we have fourteen invitations out to-day."—(Detroit Free Press.

There will be no Concord School of Summer Phisophy this year, and Boston parents will therefore be unable to encourage their children to be good by promising to take them to a session of the school.

According to "The Detroit Free Press" a Chicago burglar read in a newspaper that he had overlooked \$80 in a bureau drawer. He returned the next night and not only secured it but a suit of clothes besides. Here we have another illustration of the value of the press as a disseminator of useful information. Now is the time to subscribe.—(Norristown Herald.

"The Baltimore Evening News" calls attention to the fact that there have been thirty-one serious and costly attempts to establish an afternoon paper in Baltimore, and of all these "The News" is the only paper now alive, its last competitor, "The Press," having died a few days ago. No wonder Laltimore has been called a "newspaper cometery."

has been called a "newspaper cometery."

A great many years ago, after Judge Tuley had served his country in the Mexican War, he concluded to settle in Santa Fe and hang out his law card. He was soon associated with the State's Attorney, and began the prosecution of evil-doers. A Mexican had killed his man. He was a fine specimen physically, and Mr. Tuley became somewhat interested in him. "Tell me," he said one day, "why did you kill that man?" The Mexican shrugged his shoulders and replied with all the bravado imaginable: "For grandeur, signor, for grandeur," and then relapsed into silence. Judge Tuley, in telling this story the other day, said he always thought of that Mexican when he thought of Joe Mackin. He believes that Joe Mackin did all the work which finally got him behind the bars just for grandeur.—(Chicago Mail.

The "gritter" is a culinary implement used already

The "gritter" is a culinary implement used almost exclusively in the mountain regions of Kentucky for

a delicious bread is baked. It is made of a piece of tin through which holes have been punched with a nail, and resembles a Jumbo edition of a nutmer

The hen-and-a-half-egg-and-a-half problem has gone through several colleges, and the great mathematicians make out the answer to be 28. But that is on the theory that it is impossible for a hen to lay two-thirds of an egg in a day. We don't believe a hen could lay two-thirds of an egg if she tried a year.—(Springdeld Union.

A Kentucky moonshiner improvised a still out of an iron kettle, making a wooden cap and using a gun-barrel for the worm. The whiskey he made was flerg enough for any use.

"The Philadelphia Record" criticises Senator Ingalis as a fighter, on the ground that his weapon is his abusive tongue. Even if that were so-which it is not-it does not lie in the mouth of Copperhead Demonly weapon they ever displayed was an abusive tongue, and even that was directed not against the enemies of the country, but against those who were saving it.

"You and Willie Wardle are getting on finely, susie. I saw you at the Opera House last night, and I couldn't tell which he paid the most attention to, you or the play."

"Oh, he's nice enough, generally, but he treated me coldly, coming home."

"Tell me about it, do!"

"We went into Barr's—first it was orange sherhet, then it was vanilla and strawberry and the third time it was vanilla and chocolate, and then he pretended it was getting so late that we must go right home. I didn't want to leave, one bit."—(Springfield Union-

MUSIC-THE DRAMA. "THE LADY OR THE TIGER?"

It was a somewhat checkered opening of the fourth Wallack's Theatre last evening with "The Lady or the omewhat startling, for the Wallack audiences are proverbially late, and the opening words of what Sydn Rosenfeld calls his original musical comedy-drams were spoken with many empty seats. Put when the piece was fairly under way the theatre was crowded with a good-humored throng. DeWolf Hopper was wel-comed in the heartiest manner, the applause keeping the popular comedian bowing for a long time. Madame Cottrelly was also greeted with marked enthusiasm and the return of Eugene Outin, Madeline Lucette and others to these boards was suitably recognized. The new-comer in this company, Miss Caterina Marco, was also well received. Her voice is rich and strong, her figure stately and she met the physical requirements of her position as the daughter of Sparta's King with becoming mien and bearing. And what a King Sparta had when De Wolf Hopper held the throne against all comers! Surely never more rollicking, bigvoiced, all-pervading, fun-loving, laughter-provoking ruler held a sceptre, not even when the maddest of monarchs made Whitehall resound with quip and jest and repartee, nor when immortal Sancho Panza swayed the destinies of his unruly island. Without such an interpreter, illustrator and expounder, endowed with richest stores of genuine humor, much of Mr. Rosen-feld's efforts to amuse would have fallen flat. But Pausanias, King of Sparta, as Hopper portrayed him. set his court all astir, and left no one in the audience a chance to get dull or weary while he was on the stage. Complete success may also be recorded for Madame Cottrelly, Miss Lucette and Jefferson D'Augells. But as to the play-1

The title of an "original musical comedy drama" seems to be an instance of vaulting ambition hardly to be commended. When Mr. Rosenfeld attempts to arouse serious interest he always sets people yawning. If he had styled this production a farce comedy with musical passages, had made no effort to overstep the bounds with which nature and art alike have hemmed him in, the effect would have been far better. A farce comedy with musical interludes-in that way and that way only should "The Lady or the Tiger" regarded and handled. To act and sing in it with sincere solemulty in place of transparently assumed gravity makes parts of it serious inflictions. That is the mistake Miss Marco made. Her acting at best lacks charm, although that may not have been considered a necessary attribute of dignified maidens of Sparta's royal household. No stress should be put on the musical features of the piece, for the music is nowise remarkable. The ambitious numbers in the work of Messrs. Lyons and Nowak, who are responsible for the musical setting, were received with coldness and indifference, as were all essays in the direction of emotional acting. But the eccentric dancing and singing of Messrs. Hopper and De Angelis and of Madame Cottrelly and Miss Lucette were con-

and of Madame Cottrelly and Miss Lucette were conspicuously attractive.

It is not necessary to detail the plot or describe the
Incidents. In language and treatment of the theme
Mr. Rosenfeld's achievements are far interior to the
ingenious tale with which Mr. Stockton set so many
people guessing. The original story never slackened
in sustained and absorbing interest, but Mr. Rosenfeld's hand is clumsy in comparison with
the cunning touch of Stockton. There is
so much that is trivial and dimsy
in the thing and much of it falls so far below the
level even of clever burlesque, that it becomes a
mystery—almost as great as that which Mr. Stockton
embodied in his story—why the Aronsons and Francis
Wilson should ever have quarrelled over it. As to
the manner in which Rosenfeld solves Stockton's
riddle the explanation would be somewhat long and
tedious.

The place was put on the stage and costumed with

tedious.

The piece was put on the stage and costumed with generous expenditure and good taste. The scenery and all the appointments were handsome and skillof sincere regret that their opening product his occasion cannot be set down as an unqual

MISS VOKES PRESENTS A NEW BILL.

Miss Vokes presented an entire change of programme at Daly's last night. The first place, "Which is Which ?" wherein she did not appear, was played for the first time in this city. It is by S. Theyne Smith, and though it contains some bright lines is not up to the average of his work. The theme is the tribulation of an impecunious artist, ordered by his rich uncle to marry an heiress, who is sent to have her portrait painted. She comes accompanied by another girl, a poor relation. The girls understand the situation and refuse to say "which is which." In the end the artist chooses the heiress, though he believes he is listening to his inclinations at the expense of his prospective fortune. As soon as the uncle appears an explanation is reached and the curtain falls. Morton selten was at times amusing as the artist, but he fr quently overaces, is too self conscious and has a bad abit of continually blinking his cyclids. Miss Eleanor Barry played the poor relation neatly, but Miss Morcedes Leigh was weak and amateurish as the heroine. As the irritable and fussy old uncle, Felix Morris gave a clever little "bit," and Miss Isabelle irving aroused

a clever little "bit," and Miss Isabelle Irving aroused several laughs in her impersonation of a London "slavey," with a mania for dusting everything at the wrong time.

Miss Vokes's performances in "My Milliner's Bill" and "A Touble Lesson" need no detailed comment. They have been frequently seen and admired here, and no pieces in her repertory better exhibit her inmittable charm and grace. "His 'Eart was True to Poll" was as irresistibly funny as ever, and the audience insisted on an encore. on an encore.

A NEW PLAY AT THE ACADEMY.

"The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," brought out last night at the Academy of Music, has the fault of having so strong a first act that all the rest of the play, which is distinctly inferior, became tedious. It is a dramatization of an Australian novel of the Gaborian order that has been very generally read. The scheme of starting a story with a crime and holding the interest by the hunting down of the criminal works well in a novel, but is entirely opposed to the best methods of play-writing, in which the strongest situations should be gradually built up. It is for this reason that nearly all the attempts to put Gaborian's stories upon the stage have failed. A remarkably good cast upon the stage have failed. A remarkably good cast
has been engaged, and some clever work is done by
Harry Lee and E. D. Lyons, as rival detectives whe
are working in opposition to each other in their endeavors to track the man who committed the murder
in the cab. F. C. Bangs, William Morris, W. S.
Harkins, Bijou Heron, Helen Bancroft and Mrs.
Jamieson are also in the company. E. A. McDowell's name was on the programme, but the part for
which he was set down was played by Herbert Ayling.

NO: IT DIDN'T BOTHER LOUISIANA LAST MONTH From The Atlanta Constitution.

As a matter of fact, if the fool-killer were permitted to do his duty, there would be no negro problem to vex anybody. Certainly the South is not vexed by is to any great extent. A CONUNDRUM FOR DIPLOMATS.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Who's afcerd? here's pop." is the remark credited in a somic picture to the pup sitting between the fore legs of a large buildog. Now, the international question is, who is playing buildog for the Morocco pup? BEGINNING WHILE THERE'S HOPE

From The Baltimore American.

Sam Jones and Sam Smail have just began work in
St. Louis. Can it be that this is an opposition enterprise to the convention which is to meet there in June? WHEREIN VOORHEES FAILED.

From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

Epithets are not arguments, and the resort to them
is an indication of weakness. Any man but a mute,
no matter how low he may be in the scale of morals or
intellectual ability, can tell another man that he lies;
but it takes a taient and mental assumen to meet argument with argument, to parry a sword with a blade of
equal strength and temper. Senator Voorbee's conduct in the senate Tuesday was at the same time thore
oughly disgraceful and a confusion of weakness.